### McKINLEY IN THE SOUTH.

A STRONG SPEECH FOR PROTECTION. TELLING THE PEOPLE OF GEORGIA WHAT THEIR

INDUSTRIAL POLICY SHOULD BE. Atlanta, August 21.-A heavy rainstorm deterred many people from going to the Georgia Chautauqua to-day to hear Congressman William McKinley speak upon the subject of Protection, consequently the assemblage was not as large as it otherwise would have been. Mr. McKinley was introduced by Judge Howard Van Epps. He mid in part:

Free Traders, or, to be more exact, the advocates revenue tariff, insist that duties shall be levied upon that class of foreign products which are not pro-duced in the United States, the principle being that evenue is the sole and only object of such taxation, and that a duty levied upon such foreign products as have little or no home competition will secure the largest revenue with the smallest rate of duty. An tion familiar to all of you is the products of tea and coffee. Neither of these great staple articles is produced in the United States. The demands of our people for these products, and they extend to every me and fireside in the land, are supplied from Now, any tax thereon, however slight and insignificant, would produce a very considerable revenue to the Government; and this Illustrates what is commonly understood as a "revenue tariff." If, howduty is levied upon the foreign competing product, it is made so low, having revenue only in view, that the effect is to destroy home competition increase the revenue therefrom by increasing im-A revenue tariff is, therefore, such a one will produce the largest revenue from the lowest The lowest rate of duty will encourage importations, diminish home production, and inevitably crease the revenue; it will of necessity check competition at home and send our merchants abroad to my; it affords no protection, not even incidental, for he very instant you discover that such duty favors the home producer, that instant you discover that im-portations and revenue are checked, and that our own producers are able to control the home own producers are able to control the home market, or a part of it. Then at once the advocate of a revenue tariff reduces the duty, brings it down to the true revenue standard; for it must not be overlooked, according to that free-trade maxim, "where protection begins revenue ends," and the question of protection begins revenue ends," and the question of protection is always controlling. A revenue tariff is inconsistent with protection; it is intended for a wholly different purpose. It loses its force and character as a genuine revenue tariff when it becomes to any extent protective. It has but one object. It can have but one effect—that of opening up our markets to the foreign producer—improverishing the home producer and enriching his foreign rival.

A GLANCE AT THE BRITISH SYSTEM.

A GLANCE AT THE BRITISH SYSTEM. England is more nearly a free-trade country than any other, and her system of taxation furnishes an

revenue tariff accomplishes but a single purpose—that of raising revenue; it has no other mission; while a protective tariff accomplishes this and more—it brings revenue to the American Treasury and discriminates in favor of the American actizen. A revenue tariff invites the product of foreign labor and foreign capital to occupy our markets free and unrestrained in competition with the product of our own into and capital. A protective tariff invites the product of foreign labor and foreign capital which are necessary to the wants of our people (which we cannot produce in the United States) to occupy our markets and go untaxed to the people, but insists that every foreign product which is produced at home, or can be successfully, in quantities capable of supplying the domestic consumption, shall, whenever necessary to maintain suntable rewards to our labor, bear a duty which shall not be so high as to prohibit importations, but at such a rate as will produce the necessary revenues and at the same time not dostroy but encourage American production.

the same time not dostroy but encourage American production.

It is alleged as a serious objection to protective duties that the tax, whatever it may be, increases the cost of the foreign as well as the domestic product to the extent of such tax or duty, and that it is wholly paid by the consumer. This objection would be worthy of serious consideration if it were true, but, as has been demonstrated over and over again, it is without foundation in fact. Wherever the foreign product has successful competition at home the duty is rarely paid by the consumer. It is paid from the profits of the manufacturer, or divided between him ind the merchant, or the importer, and diminishes their

nect has successful competition at home the duty is rarely paid by the consumer. It is paid from the profits of the manufacturer, or divided between him and the merchant, or the importer, and diminishes their profits to that extent. Duty or no duty, without home importance to the consumer would fare worse than he fares now. There is not in the long line of staple products consumed by the people a single one which has not been cheapened by competition as home, made possible by protective dutes. There is not an article that enters into the every-day uses of the family which is produced in the United States that has not been made cheaper and more accessible as the result of home production and development, which was to be secured only by the sturdy maintenance of the protective system. While this is true of protective tariffs, exactly the exposite is true of revenue tariffs. They are always paid by the consumer. A duty put upon a foreign product the Eke of which is not produced at home, and which enters our markets free from home competition, the cost to the American consumer is exactly the foreign cost with the duty added, whatever that may be much or little.

The protective system but lovokes the highest law of nature, that of self-preservation. There is every reason, founded in justice, why the American producer should in every constitutional way be favored as against the foreign producer, whose products compect with his. This is our natural market. We have made it. We have made it after a century of struggle. We have made it at a cost of capital and brain and muscle. We have preserved it spains foreign wars and domestic conflicts, at great sacrifice of men and money. The foreign producer has contributed nothing to the growth or hevelopment of the country. Whatever influence he has exerted has been against us and so our favired himself in comman with us. He has nothing in comman with us. He has nothing in comman with us. He has nothing in comman with us. He is exempt from be reached by the taxgatherer. He is ex

### A PRINCIPLE WELL FOUNDED.

In the case of a revenue tariff, as I have pointed out, his product never bears the burden. Whatever we put upon it is borne by our own people, and in no wise shared by him. This principle of caring for our own is founded upon the highest authority, human and Divine. It begins with the family, extends up through the community, to the State, and, at last, to the Nation. There is no city in the country in any section that does not invoke this principle in the administration of municipal government for the protection

and encouragement of the own citizens. The itinerant vender is taxed in every city of the land. If he would expose his wares upon the streets of Allanta at public auction, I doubt not the city government compels him to pay a tax for the privilege of erment compels him to pay a tax for the privilege of the city to assist in meeting its oiligame proteins of the city to assist in meeting its oiligame proteins of the city to assist in meeting its oiligame privilege of that we tax the foreign competing product under the system of protection. It is sold to protect and despite the session of protection that we tax the foreign competing product under the system of protection. It is not protect and despite the session of protection of the company of the wealth and progress of your city, paying saxed to adorn and beautify it, oaring city, paying saxed to adorn and beautify it, oaring city, paying saxed company to the wealth and progress of your protection of the company of the company of the city paying saxed company to the company of the city paying saxed company. He is no part of protection in the comes and cyas; he can be provided organism. He comes and cyas; he for your paying the company of the company of the city protection simple and world apply to foreign. This is protection, simple and would apply to foreign nations seeking our markets.

One of the charged hindrance to foreign trade and a green like for our own products. It is argued foreign meet for our own products. It is argued foreign meet for our own products. It is argued foreign meet for our own products. It is argued the seek of the company of the world. This theory is wholly as the can be company of the world. This theory is wholly as the company of the world. This theory is wholly as the company of the

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largely of lumbermen and workmen in saw mills. If the Mills bill should become a law, with its free lumber clause, the lumber industry of Essex County would be destroyed unless the wages of the American workmen were reduced to the level of the Canadian laborers. The annual product of the Essex County forests foots up nearly 200,000,000 feet of manufactured lumber, and fully three thousand men are engaged in the industry. Essex County lumbermen are opposed to Cleveland.

A splendid audience assembled in Music Hall, at St. Johnsbury, last night to hear A. W. Tenney, of Brooklyn, speak on the issues of the canvass.

DECLINING A JOINT POLITICAL DEBATE. Chicago, Aug. 21.—Robert H. Cowdrey, candidate of the United Labor Party for President of the United States, recently challenged A. J. Streator, candidate for President of the Union Labor Party, to a joint debate. He has received a reply which, in part,

while I do not believe in Mr. George's land tax theory, yet in this canvass I have not antogonized you nor your peculiar tax theory. I have left you both alone in your giory, and yet you are not happy, I am not one of those who promote divisions in labor organizations by getting up hobbles to ride.

organizations by genting up nonnew to ride.

Mr. Cowdrey has replied at some length to this letter, pointing out the differences between the Union and United Labor parties, and expressing regret that streator had declined his proposition.

## DODGING THE ISSUES IN VIRGINIA.

Richmond, Va., Aug. 21 (Special).-There is conster nation in the ranks of the Democratic party in this While the newspapers in the negro counties are courting the negro vote, in the white counties they are doing everything possible to inflame the whites against the negroes. On the tariff issue the Republicans can win, and therefore the Domocratic managers will try to dodge it. "The Petersburg Index-Appeal," a high protective Democratic paper,

" For our own part, we shall be glad to see the discussion of the tariff altogether dropped in Virginia and the fight made on the only tine in which Democratic consistency can be maintained, and Democratic success, now and hereafter, put beyond peradventur Let us hope they will be wise enough to

# Oh, girl with the jewelled fingers, Oh, maid with the laces rare !

What are your lewels and what are your laces worth to you! You would give them all if you could get back your beather Well. Well on the you can keep your jewis and you can keep your jewis and you can be your or the transfer of the your cannot be the process Flyorist Processor for restores the fourth the fou

pursu the course which consistency and common sense so clearly indicate."

Meanwhile the Republicans are forming clubs and working with a will that presages victory.

SENATOR EDMUNDS CANNOT SPEAK. HIS VOICE, BUT NOT HIS HEART, FAILS HIM-

THE SCHEDULE ALMOST READY. A letter was received resterday by the National Republican Campaign Committee from Senator Edmunds stating that he would not be able to make any more campaign speeches this year, owing to the condition of his health and the exhaustive requirements of his with regret is evident from his letter, in which he

material welfare, prosperity and happiness of all the people. It is not, therefore, from any embarrasement connected either with our cause or our candidates that I have been obliged to decline public speaking. It is physically impossible for me to speak out of doors and very nearly so in any large hall filled with people. The wear and tear of nine months of Scuatorial work and the not altocether promitious climate of Washington are indicating to me that my capacity for work is substantially exhausted for this season. material welfare, prosperity and happiness of all the

exhausted for this season.

Senator Dawes writes that he will take the stump in New-England as soon as Congress adjourns. It is expected that the full schedule of speakers will be ready in a few days after Chairman Quay returns from Washington, which will be to-merrow or next day.

from Washington, which will be to-morrow or next day. Colonel Fudley returned yesterday. State Senator Hobart, of New-Jersey, spent some time at headquarters, but Mr. Clarkson is still confined to his room, impacently waiting for his spranted ankie to get well again.

Despite the storm there was a large number of visitors yesterday at headquarters. One of them was visitors yesterday at headquarters. One of them was P. E. Studchaker, the well-known wagon-maker, whose shops at North Bend, Ind., are said to be the largest of the kind in the world. He expressed perfect confidence in Harrison's election.

### TO WELCOME CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW. AN INFORMAL RECEPTION TO BE OFFERED TO

HIM DOWN THE BAY ON HIS RETURN. The exact date of Chauncey M. Depew's departure from the other side was learned yesterday. He will sail on the North German Lloyd steamer Ems from Bremen on September 5, arriving here on September 13 or 14. There is every reason to think that his reception down the bay, though entirely informal, will be notable in many respects.

Representative party men from all over the State, such as ex-Senator Warner Miller, O. G. Warren, Senator Hissook, W. J. Arkell, John M. Francis, Charles M. Fitch, John F. Plummer, Charles J. Gould, A. R. Whitney and a hundred others have already expressed desire to go down and welcome home the popular leader. One of the firest steamboats in the harbor will be hired for the occasion. There is every reason to

Chartangus, N. Y., Aug. 21.—Joseph Cook this afternoon answered questions from the Chartangus platform in an interesting manner. Mr. Cook said: "I believe in free trade between the several Stars and in moderate protecion against all the rest of the world. This is the American

\_\_\_ NOTES OF THE CANVASS. NOTES OF THE CANVASS.

Judge John L. Wheeler gave his illustrated address on the tariff at Rahway inst night. He will speak at Perth Amboy fornight, Woodbridge Thursday night, South Amboy Friday night and New-Brunswick Saturday night.

The XVIIIth Assembly District Independent Protective Club met on Monday night at No. 322 East Thirty-fourth-st. It has 125 members.

The East Side Protection Club will have a mass meeting at No. 65 East Broadway to-night.

The Levi P. Morton Battery, of New-Brocklyn, will hold a meeting at Broadway and Conway-st.

hold a meeting at Broadway and Conway-st.

The Business Men's Harrison and Morton Protective
Club of the XIth Assembly District held a large and Club of the N1th Assembly District held a large and spirited meeting at its regular club rooms at No. 605 Sixth-ave. en Monday in consequence of the raising of a new transparency. Speeches were made by H. D. Gallagher, R. R. Hamilton, Raiph Mayers, James Rozell and Andrew Peddie. This club is composed of men who are engaged in business pursuits in the district, and they request all those who desire to join to send their names to Albert Mellen, secretary, No. 605 Sixth-ave. Twenty-flyo new members signed the roll at the meeting.

The Insurance Men's Republican Club is adding to the New-York Life Insurance Company are enrolled in the club. Secretary Spinner estimates that 75 per cent of the insurance men in and about New-York are Republicans. The club will hold a meeting soon.

Albany, N. Y., Aug. 21.—Attorney-General Tabor has denied the application of Daniel L. Gibbens, of the Board of Electrical Control, New-York, to have him bring a special action against the United States IIluminating Company for failing to comply with provisions of Chapter 716, Laws of New-York, relating

# THE PLEET OF TACHTS DISBAND.

Newport, R. I., Aug. 21 .- Immediately after colors this morning, Commodore Gerry called a meeting of the captains on board the Electra. The fleet of the New-York Yacht Club was then formally disbanded, after a most enjoyable cruise of two weeks. It has been raining here all day, and only a few of the yachts have left the harbor. The Puritan sailed for Boston early in the morning. Many of the yachts will remain here for some days to come, for Newport has great attractions for the members of the club. It was this fact which caused the fact to lose nearly one-half its craft at the first visit on August 10.

IT TURNED OUT TO BE SUICIDE.

THE SUSPECTED ASSASSIN INNOCENT. A YOUNG MAN'S SILLY ACTION MADE THE PARK ROW SHOOTING CASE LOOK LIKE MURDER.

The "mysterious murder" of an unknown man in Park Row on Monday has turned out to be a case of suicide. Before this conclusion was finally reached by the authorities, however, the case presented many peculiarities. The dead man was identified at the Morguel yesterday morning as Ferdinand Caesarino, Congressional work. That be writes this declaration an Italian, age about forty, who was formerly a fore-He work. He was also known by the name of Rusellio, and hore a bad name among Italians in this of our candidates in the present campaign. For I really think that it is one of the most important crises in the history of our country, particularly as regards the William Roundo, of No. 146 Mott-st., a brother-in-law of Caesarino. With the exception of being a few inches taller, his appearance tallied so exactly with the description given of the supposed murderer who await further developments. About 10 o'clock Cor-oner Eldman began his official inquiry and ascertained from several of the Italian witnesses who had known Cassarino more or less intimately that he had been men, as the operation of sewing the bags was simple and he had been separated from her for about six weeks.

This naturally increased the suspicion against Roundo,

Then Bernard Manning, the young man who was arrested an hour or so after the shooting, succeeded in proving an alibi through a couple of friends, who tesfffied to having come over from Brooklyn with him, and walking up from the ferry together to the point where he was arrested. During the afternoon the case took on an entirely different phase. Several witnesses were brought in who testified that Carsarino had been out of work and despondent for some time, and had frequently threatened to shoot himself if things did not change. To two of these witnesses he exhibited a revolver when he made those threats, remarking that it would be the weapon he should use. These witnesses positively identified the weapon which was thrown away by the supposed murderer, as the one Caesarino had shown them. Then came the climax which cleared up the mystery and proved the case

Frederick Fischer, a court interpreter, who lives at No. 323 East Fifty-third-st., appeared and testified that he was standing in Park Row, in front of Hillen's barroom, waiting for a car, when he heard the pistolshot that caused Caesarine's death. He turned around quickly and saw a man sitting on the steps in the hallway, with his head drooped and blood streaming down his face. Then Fischer saw a pistol drop on the floor from the man's hand and roll close to his fe

Not the tremor of a muscle was visible, not a sign of emotion save a deathly pallor. The execution was skilfully carried out. Lyons's neck was broken by the fall, and in six minutes life was ext act.

ONE WAY TO GET RID OF CONVICTS.

August P. Wagner, a lawyer, testified that he had been called to defend Swiss convicts on trial in the courts of New-York. They had told him that their Government had shipped them off to America, con-

unusually sad surroundings. Mr. St. Maur had been staying at the Hotel Kaaterskill, in the Catskills, atending to a summer paper published there. A few days ago he was taken ill, and as the symptoms were thought to be those of typhold fever, he was removed from the hotel to a cottage down the mountain near Evans Corners, where, at is said, neither the accommodations nor attendance were such as would be likely to promote recovery.

St. Manr was, and Mr. Bloom, of the Bijon Opera House, started for the Catskills last night imme diately on hearing news of the death. They had to drive twenty-one miles to reach the place. neral took place yesterday, but it is said that the Interment was only temporary, and that the remains will eventually be brought to this city. Mr. St. Maur leaves a wife, who is said to be almost entirely unpripleaves a wife, who is said to be almost entirely unjup-vided for. Great regret was expressed among theat rical people yesterday at Mr. st. Maur's down. He was a large and powerful man, only forty years old, and one of the last persons who would have been deemed likely to be suddenly taken off. Only las, week he was seen on Broadway full of his usual good humor and jovial spirits. The cause of death was reconnected.

THE SHIP WOULD NOT TAKE A NEW PILOT. At the meeting of the Board of Pilot Commissioners yesterday Pilot Bineer, of Boat No. 7, complained that Henry Seguine had refused to give up the pilotage of the steamer Trinidad, which arrived from Bermuda last week. From the complaint it appeared that Seguine had piloted the Trinidad f.om this port on her outward voyage, and being unable to land, was carried away to sea, remaining on board of

her the whole voyage.

On the Trinidad's return she was boarded by Pilot Bineer about seventy miles out at sea, and according to the Board's rules he was entitled to the pilotage. which Seguine refused to allow him. The Budecided that Seguine must refund the pilotage

STUYVESANT PARK MAY BE OPENED AT NIGHT. Corporation Counsel Beckman, in an opinion which he has given to the Park Board, says there is nothing in the deed under which Stuyvesant Park was given to the city to interfere with opening the park at night

to the public.

The Park Board at its meeting to-day will have this opinion which was sent to them last evening President Robb said that he thought that the Com-President Robb said that he thought had the Commissioners were all in favor of opening the park if it was the wish of the neighborhood, but nothing could be done until the Department of Public Works had lighted the park with gas of electricity. This will be the first neasure taken, and an application will probably be made to that Department at to-day's meeting.

## ALMSHOUSES NEVER SO FULL

SENDING OVER IDIOT IMMIGRANTS.

ALIENS MAKING GOVERNMENT MAIL BAGS-CLOSE OF THE COMMITTEE'S WORK HERE. The Congress Committee on Immigration closed its investigation in this city yesterday. The session was called half an hour earlier than usual, that the members might end their work in time to catch the 5 o'clock boat for Boston. Chairman Ford told a Tribone reporter that he was anxious to close the investi-

gation in Boston in time to return to Washington on september 1. Accordingly, the committee would take no rest, but begin work immediately upon arriving It was not unlikely that sufficient new evidence

and facts would come to light in New-York to warrant another short sitting here after the investigation at Boston had been completed. The day's work began with the examination Lewis A. Samuels, a Government contractor for mail bags, at No. 206 Canal-st. He testified that he usually employed about 100 hands in his factory, which at present was shut down. He could not say how many of his employes were foreigners, but thought that

the majority were such. They were not skilled workreadily learned. He had never imported labor or picked men out at Castle Garden. He could get more hands in this city than he needed. He had nothing to to with the employing of men. That part of the business was in the hands of his foreman, Joseph He had received complaints about Aronoff's charging men a boms before giving them work. thought that the complaints were false. He had never kicked an employe down stairs for complaining to him that Aronoif extorted money from him. Nor had he ever told any one that the foreman had too much power to be interfered with, though he might have said that he did not know of any way of getting at the facts when such charges were made. In March the lowest wages received by any of his employes was 85 a week, the sighest \$12 75, while in the month before the wages had ranged from 86 to \$14 25 a week. The men were PAYING FOR WORK AT STARVATION WAGES.

Samuel Vogelsohn, a Russian Jew, testified that he had worked for Samuels. When he applied for work the foreman demanded \$3 of him for giving him a situa-He had only \$2, which sum Aronoff finally consented to accept. The foreman, he stated, always charged this bonus, and no man could get work with out paying it. After keeping a man a few weeks he would discharge him in order to get money from the man who took his place. The most he had ever earned was \$4 50 a week, while he had received as low as \$1 50 for a week's work. Solomen Woliuski, another ussian Jew, had had the same experience with Aronoff. He testified that he not only had paid the usual \$3 for his situation, but had made the foreman presents. He had never been able to earn more than \$1 50 or \$2 a week, however, as the man would not give the employes any amount of material to make up into bags unless they paid him a fixed monthly tax.

The examination of Daniel Kreutz, a street musician, who had brought over six Germans to this country under contract to play instruments in his street band, proved to be of little importance, as the man had not endeavored to force the others to observe the terms of the agreement after he found out that the contract was illegal. Kreutz accordingly gave place to Commissioner Tainter, who desired to say a word about the testimony of Collector Magone, which had been taken the day before. He explained to the committee that the act on contract-labor empowered the Secretary to enter into a contract with State Commissioners. The Secretary, however, had never extered into any such contract, although he himself had written to the Treasury Department, expressing the willingness of the Commissioners to enter into the contract if the Sec-

Commissioners to enter into the contract if the Sec-retary would bear the expense of the additional inpectors that would be required. The Secretary ad said that he would take the matter into consideration. Subsequently two inspectors had been sent to Castle Garden from Collector Magone's department. The Commissioners had never acted officially in detecting contract-labor cases, but only with a view to assist the Collector in his duties, as had been stated by other Commissioners and Superintendent Jackson before the committee.

ONE WAY TO GET RID OF CONVICTS.

courts of New-York. They had told him that their Government had shipped them off to America, considering them incorrigible. He also knew of cases where Germans had paid the passage money of their burdensome relatives and had left them to een called to defend Swiss convicts on trial in the on earth. He asked his guards to take him out to the gallows and carefully examined it, expressing a fear, which proved groundless, that the weights were not the examination of William Maks, Superintendent of the Outdoor Poor Department. He stated that seventy per cent of those who were public charges in this city were foreigners, a large proportion of whom were immigrants landed here within the last two or three years. The number of pantiers was materially increasing. The asylums and almshouses had never before been so full as now. There were many cases where idiots were sent to this country from the asy-lums of Europe, especially Great Britain. He had received purpers who had come to him at once upon being dismissed from Castle Garden. Others who had been cared for at Ward's Island for a year by the Commissioners, had, when sent away, taken a car straight to his office to apply for admittance to the

An advertisement was published yesterday by the Kursheelt Manufacturing Company, of No. 143 West Nineteenth-st., calling for information of any person having any papers or books of a designer who died suddenly on August 17 and for the last three years had been in the employ of the company. He was known to the company as Louis Danthault, but among some of his friends he was known as Edward Danthault. His employes think that his real name was Louis Edward, and that he had several thousand dollars in bonds and in the savings banks, and he was known to have \$2,000 or \$5,000 of Manhaitan Elevated Railway stock. A woman with two children, living at No. 127 West Houston-st., claims that Danthault was her husband. He was known to her under the name of Louis Demont. Her husband always kept his pecuniary condition a secret from her and died without leaving her any means of sup-

A MOTHER'S CRUELTY TO HER CHILD. Mrs. Sophia Schrader, of No. 129 Newark-st., Hoboken, was arraigned before Recorder McDonough yesterday, charged with brutal treatment of her daughter Lizzie, age five. The complaint was made by Mrs Bertha Kruse and other neighbors who alleged that Mrs. schrader was in the habit of beating the child in a cruel manner and without provocation. Recorder McDonough sent for the child and found her nose broken and her body covered with cuts and bruises, some of which were now. Mrs. Kruse said that the child's nose was broken by a blow from her mother's shoe. Mrs. Schrader's husband was sent for and he said that his wife seemed to have an unaccountable hatred for the child and he had been unable to restrain her violence. Mrs. Schrader was required to furnish bonds that she would cease her abuse of the child.

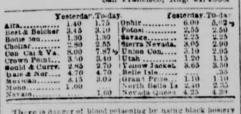
A VETERAN TEACHER APPLICIED. Professor Terence Jacobson, at the head of the Brooklyn Training School for Teachers, in Berkeley

place, since it was opened, has resigned on account of an affection of the eyesight. A cataract is forming over one of his eyes and the other is slightly affected so that total blindness is feared. The best medical attention is given him, but there is little hope of relief, and absolute, rest is required. A delicate rener, and absolute, rest is required. A deficate surgical operation may leave him with partial sight. Professor Jacobson is one of the best known school principals in Brooklyn, and his misfortune will cause grief to many friends. He is an old member of Plymouth Church, active in its Sunday-school and in other work.

The funeral of Edward Aronson, the former busi-ss manager of the Casino, will be held at 0:30

o'clock this morning, at No. 213 West Forty-fourth-st.

A large attendance of friends and acquaintances is expected, as Mr. Aronson was a general favorite in the 3-4 cent advance over Tueslay's close. Their sales



There is danger of blood petsoning by name black hossery if the color can be enauged by acrd or washing. Physicians recommend south a Angel's hoisery, as the color cannot be changed, and is obtained by a secret atmospheric process used only by them.

Retailed by B. Aitman & Co. Wholesale only, 22 Themas-

BABY'S SKIN AND SCALP Cleansed, Purified and Beautified by Cuttere Remedies.

Our oldest child, now six years of age, when an infant Our oldest child, now six years of age, when an infan-six months old, was attacked with a virulent, malignant skin disease. All ordinary remedies falling we called our family physician, who attempted to cure it; but it spread with almost incredible rapidity, until the lower portion of the little fellow's person, from the middle of his back down to his knees, was one solid rash, ugly, painful, blotched, and malicious. We had no rest at night, no blotched, and maintenance peace by day. Finally, we were advised to try the CUTL CURA REMEDIES. The effect was simply marvellous. In three or four weeks a complete cure was wrought, leaving the little fellow's person as white and healthy as though he had never been attacked. In my opinion your valuable remedies saved his life, and to-day he is a strong, healthy child, perfectly well, no repetition of the disease having eyer occurred.

GEO. B. SMITH, ever occurred. GEO. B. SMITH, Att'y at Law and ex-Pros. Att's. A-bland, G.

Reference: J. G. Weist, Druggist, Ashiand, O.

### CLEAR SKIN, PURE BLOOD.

No mother who loves her children, who takes pride in No mother who have a child, and in bestowing upon them a child's greatest inheritance—a skin without a blemish, and a body neurished by pure bid make trial of the CUTICURA REMEDIES.

milk-crust by a visitor in my house, and can testify that the cure was speedy and permanent. I have also used them the cure was specy and the skin on my little child, with satisfactory results in every respect. The skin was broken out and began to assume ugly proportions. I have also heard my neighbors speak of the CUTICURA REME. DIES in the highest terms.

E. P. BEAR. Churchville, Augusta Co., Vs.

Sold everywhere. Price: CUTICURA, 50 cents, SOAP, 25 cents; RESOLVENT, \$1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass. Send for " How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials

BABY'S Skin and Scalp preserved and beautifed by CUTICURA MEDICATED SOAP. HOW MY SIDE ACHES!

Aching Sides and Back. Hip. Ridney and Uterine Pains, Rheumatic, Sciatic, Neuraline, Sharp and Shooting Pains, relieved in one minute by the CUTTULRA ANTI-PAIN PLAS.

TER. The first and only pain-kniling plaster,

A REFEREE FOR AN OPERA COMPANY.

SHAREHOLDERS WITHIN REACH OF PROCESS SERVICE MUST APPEAR AS DEFENDANTS.

In the suit against the defunct American Opera Company, brought by S. S. Cockran, for himself and others, argument was heard recently by Judge Patterson, in Supreme Court, Chambers, on the plaintiff's motion to strike out the names of several defendants for various reasons. It was shown that Henry Hilton and George M. Pullman had satisfied their statutory liability, and that Chauncey M. Depew and others had never been stockholders. It was asked that others also be dropped. On the other hand, answers were put in to show that the plaintiff was not the real party in interest, and Parke Godwin claimed that he had paid his subscription, and in addition had lent \$1,500 for the payment

In his opinion, handed down vesterday, Judge Pate

INJUNCTIONS AGAINST PAYING MONEY.

Counsel for Adoiph Lazare obtained from Judge Patterson, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, an injunction restraining the Virginia Tide Water Coal Company from delivering to Walter Hamilton \$125,000 of the company's bonds. The injunction also restrains Hamilton from drawing from the Merchants' Trust Company \$112,000 of the company's stock

SUPREME COURT-CHAMBERS-Before Patterson, J.-Not20, de 37, 38, 40, 53, 54, 77, 84, 85, 97, 112, 121, 163, 163, 
SUPERME COURT-SPECIAL TREM-PART I. - Adjourced until Montay, september 17, 
SURROUATE'S COURT-Testimony to be taken before the 
Propage Cierk-Produce of the will of Edga Jane Arden, 18

THE PETROLEUM MARKET.

NEWS FROM THE FIELD AND RANGE OF PRICES. There was an increase in the volume of trading in crude certificates yesterday, testifying to the witened circle of speculative interest in the commodity. It was evident, however, that the bear party had renewed as great never of their success supplied by the higher prices reached.

of their success supplied by the lighter prices its action of values, based on a report that a new well at Clairon had started at the rate of fifty barrels an hour. The responsibility of the saises that accompanied it, carried the market down about two cents, but it did not take long to secure a correction of the story, the well being put down as flowing life instead of lifty barrels an hour. A sharp raily to secure so cents followed, and the demandal from the shorts permitted considerable realizations which were felt in the later dealings.

The gain from the lowest point of the morning was not entirely lost, but the final flaure was over one centirely lost, but the final flaure was over one centirely lost, but the final flaure was over one entirely lost, but the final flaure was over one entirely lost, but the final flaure was over one entirely lost, but the final flaure was over one entirely lost, but the final flaure was over one entirely lost, but the final flaure was over one entirely lost, but the final flaure was over one entirely lost, but the final flaure was over one entirely lost, but the final flaure was over one entirely lost, but the final flaure was over one entirely lost, but the final flaure was over one entirely lost, but the final flaure was over one entirely lost, but the day, and the traders week hammering freely mad the close, it is amaricut than the work will include the start of the start of the flaure of helders of crude will probably exappear if an opportunity is afforded for securing cheap goods. The certificate market closed apparently heavy, but with a significant pressure in sales. The borrowing demand remains urgent, and rates are easily subject to the action of helders of actual oil.

The range of prices and the total dealings were at follows:

Opening . Stock Exchange Cobsendance . Stock Exchange Cobsendance . Stock Exchange Cobsendance . Stock Exchange Cobsendance . Stock .

GRAIN AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE MARKETS.
FEATURES OF NEW-YORK DLALINGS.
In cash wheat yesterday the offerings were light and
the market was only steady. Exporters took 64,000
bushels, but the demand in this line is restricted of
the scarcity of vessel room. The options commond
active, with less buoyancy than en Monday, but with
decided strength prevailing as the rule. The market
opened 1-40-3-8 cent higher on the positions strength of
the foreign colles and more reports of hal weather in the
British islands. The fractional reactions that followed
were only the natural results of the sharp buige of
Monday, and the declines were soon recovered. Less
Monday, and the declines were soon recovered.

Monday, and the declines were soon recovered prices were about 1-821-4 cent under the top questitions, but they showed gains of 1-8 for August at 97-3-4, 5-3 for September at 95-38, and December at 95-32 cents, and 3-8 cent for May 1809, at \$1-03-38. Corn on the spot was stockly and thin, but the shipping demand amounted was stockly and thin, but the shipping demand amounted was borrowed from wheat in split of the favoracie enable to questions, at intrees were decidedly irregular, but steak 3 was borrowed from wheat in split of the favoracie enable to of most of uncrease reports.

The closely are sould sheady, with August and Sestember and 18-34 cents, Spot casts were weak and 18-24 cents lower and this affected August options subsciently to center at 50-34 cents, Spot casts were weak and 18-24 cents for an energy and this affected August options subsciently to center an energy lose of 1-2 cent at 33-12 cents. The other months were 14-45-18 cent higher at 30 for September, 30-18 for decloter, and 30-34 for November, There was no new feature to the lard speculation and options ended flows 5-6, points as follows: August 30-2, The other was no new feature to the lard speculation and options ended flows 5-6, points as follows: August 30-2, The secretics of chuber 83-7, points as follows: August 30-2, The secretics of Couber 83-7, points as follows: August 30-2, The secretics of Couber 83-7, points as follows: August 30-2, The secretics of Couber 83-7, points as follows: August 30-2, The secretics of August 18-2, and 18-2, an

THE TRADE IN CHICAGO.

Chicago, Aug. 21 (Special).—The battle waged in wheal to-day has been on as large a scale as any other day since A large attendance of friends and acquaintances is expected, as Mr. Aronson was a general favorite in professional and private circles. The trustees of the Actors' Fund, of whom he was an honored and hard working member, will attend in a body.

The pall-bearers will include Francis Wilson, Dr. Nesbitt, Joseph Howard, Jr., Harrison Gray Fiske and Jesse Wiliams. A. M. Falmer was also expected to act in this capacity, but he telegraphed yesterday that the illness of Mrs. Palmer would prevent his being present. Dr. Gottheil will conduct the services, and the interment will be in Cypross Hills Cemetery.

CLOSING PRICES OF CALIFORNIA STOCKS.

San Francisco, Aug. 21, 1888.

Yesterdar Te-day.

CLOSING PRICES OF CALIFORNIA STOCKS.

San Francisco, Aug. 21, 1888.

San Francisco, Aug. 21, 1888.

Yesterdar Te-day.

Festerday To-day.

Alta. 140 1.75 Ophir. 6.00 5.02 1 255 Chous Cat Va. 800 7.87 y Union Con. 3.10 2.95 Con Cat Va. 800 7.87 y Union

consequence of the Post rafture was averted be supplying all demands at 87 1-8 cents of About 1,000,000 bushels changed hands a supposed to be covering shorts on Post's ac reported here that he was short 5,500,000 bushels